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URBAN AND RURAL NEW ENGLAND.

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For some time interest has been growing in the problem presented by the decay of the rural towns in New England, and numerous articles have been written upon it. There is, however, a singular absence of accurate statistical information upon the subject; and it is to state facts, rather than to propose remedies, that this article is written. It is generally understood that the small towns have been losing in population during recent years; but how great has been the loss, or from what decade it dates, is not so well known. No scientific discussion of the subject can be carried on, and no remedies proposed, until such study has been made.

There had been considerable manufacture on a small scale in New England during the eighteenth century. The colonies had largely imported manufactured articles, and exported raw materials. In 1807 the imports amounted to \$138,500,000 and the exports to over \$108,000,000. Then came the Embargo Act, and our imports fell to \$57,000,000 and exports to \$22,400,000 in one year. This prohibition of foreign trade necessitated the home manufacture of goods, and from this period dates the rapid growth of our industries.* The manufacturing towns grew rapidly, but the

* F. W. Taussig, "The Tariff History of the United States," 4th edition, pp. 16, 17.

country districts were prosperous with their small mills and agriculture. Before the Erie Canal was opened, there was little competition in the raising of cereals, for grain could not be transported more than a hundred miles by wagon without losing its value.

There may have been as many of the young men and women who left the country towns for the cities at this period as there are at present; but the size of families was so much greater that several sons or daughters could go to the city to make a fortune, and the old place be kept in the family and carried on to a profit by some member who considered it a privilege to inherit it. But about 1850 there came a change. The discovery of gold in California enticed many to try their fortune in this land of promise. The prairies of the Central West began to be settled, and sometimes a large party would leave a small town in New England to settle in the new country. The new town would then bear the name of the old one they had left. Then, too, there came the building of the railroads; and, as these pushed westward, they brought grain to the cities of the East, which undersold the product of the New England farms. As the cattle appeared on the vast ranges of the West, they left the pastures of the hill towns in the East. The small industries, which had in many cases made the country towns prosperous, were now moved to the larger cities, where there were better means of communication, a larger supply of labor, and the economies that go with combination. As a result of these varied causes, the country towns declined; and the young men and women went in large numbers either to the cities or to the farms of the West.

Two different tasks are attempted in this paper: first, to determine the relative rates of increase, since 1850, of the places of different sizes in New England; and, secondly, to see if, at present, the constitution of the population is different in the cities from that in the country districts.

It was decided to group the population under six heads,—

places with a population greater than 100,000, 50,000 to 100,000, 25,000 to 50,000, 10,000 to 25,000, 4,000 to 10,000, and under 4,000. It would have been a comparatively easy matter to find out from the successive censuses the numbers living in places of these different sizes; but it was felt that the value of the study would be increased if a list was made of the places under each head in 1900, and the growth of the groups thus composed was traced from 1850. The same places would thus be grouped together all the way. A difficulty was soon encountered. Towns have been set off from others in some cases, and in a very few two or three have been drawn upon to form a new one. Where these places fell within the same group in 1900, no rearrangement was necessary; but where, for example, one place fell within the group of cities between 10,000 and 25,000, and the other within the group between 4,000 and 10,000, it was decided to include both within the former head. The only alternative would have been to determine the population on the territory which had been set off at the censuses prior to the date of division, and this was impossible. Therefore, the distribution of the population of 1900 in the tables showing growth is not exactly the same as in the tables showing static conditions; but, as these sets of tables are not used for purposes of comparison, the difference will cause no error in the results.

TABLE I.*
GROWTH OF POPULATION OF NEW ENGLAND BY DECADES.

	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
New England	5,592,017	4,700,745	4,010,529	3,487,924	3,135,283	2,728,116
Places over 100,000 in 1900	1,067,800	825,721	637,830	456,141	306,759	227,312
50,000 to 100,000 " "	813,188	589,018	433,096	326,057	244,036	163,885
25,000 to 50,000 " "	500,353	381,847	266,487	188,476	138,196	93,992
10,000 to 25,000 " "	897,306	712,793	540,678	444,162	358,173	272,836
4,000 to 10,000 " "	773,666	675,687	573,375	488,157	420,641	363,850
Places under 4,000 " "	1,539,704	1,515,679	1,559,063	1,654,931	1,667,478	1,606,241

*All the tables given in this article have been formed from figures in a United States Census. When abbreviations are given, M. stands for male, F. for female, and T. for the total of the two sexes.

In Table I. we have the growth of the population since 1850. If we take, for example, the numbers in 1900 in cities from 50,000 to 100,000, we have 813,188. Taking the corresponding number for 1850, we must not infer that there were 163,885 living in cities which were at that time between 50,000 and 100,000 in size, but that the area which contained 813,188 people in 1900 held 163,885 in 1850. The towns under 4,000 contained 27.5 per cent. of the total population in 1900; while in 1850 these same towns held 58.8 per cent. of the inhabitants. While the population of the small towns had fallen from 1,606,241 to 1,539,704, that of the rest of the States had increased from 1,121,875 to 4,052,313.

TABLE II.
COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE POPULATION BY DECADES.

	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
New England	205.0	172.3	147.0	127.9	114.9	100.0
Cities over 100,000 in 1900	469.8	363.3	280.6	200.7	134.9	100.0
50,000 to 100,000 " "	496.2	359.4	264.4	199.0	148.9	100.0
25,000 to 50,000 " "	532.4	406.3	283.6	209.6	147.0	100.0
10,000 to 25,000 " "	328.9	261.3	198.2	162.8	131.3	100.0
4,000 to 10,000 " "	212.7	185.7	157.6	134.2	115.6	100.0
Places under 4,000 " "	95.9	94.4	97.1	98.7	103.8	100.0

These changes are made more apparent by a study of Table II., which gives the growth of the population from 1850 to 1900. In this case the numbers in 1850 are reduced to the base of 100. During the entire period the total population has a little more than doubled. The size of the cities over 25,000 is about five times what it was fifty years ago, places from 10,000 to 25,000 about three times, from 4,000 to 10,000 about twice as large, while the towns under 4,000 have not held their own. There appears to be some connection between the size of cities and their rate of increase. This increase is of course intensified by the fact that

only cities of rapid growth have been included in the upper classes; and, if the cities had been grouped according to their population in 1850, the same results would not have been obtained. This exceptional growth of the larger cities has been due, principally, to the factory system. The more purely manufacturing cities over 25,000 have increased from 136,402 to 782,519 during the past five decades.* This gives a comparative growth from 100 to 573.5. The population of the other cities in the same groups has grown from 100 to but 458.4. We can thus see the effect of manufacture in hastening this growth.

TABLE III.
PERCENTILE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY DECADES.

	1890-1900.	1880-90.	1870-80.	1860-70.	1850-60.
New England	19.0	17.2	15.0	11.3	14.9
Places over 100,000 in 1900 .	29.3	29.5	39.8	48.7	34.9
50,000 to 100,000 " " .	38.1	36.0	32.8	33.6	48.9
25,000 to 50,000 " " .	31.0	43.3	41.4	36.4	47.0
10,000 to 25,000 " " .	25.9	31.8	21.7	24.0	31.3
4,000 to 10,000 " " .	14.5	17.8	17.5	16.1	15.6
Places under 4,000 " " .	1.6	2.8†	1.6†	4.9†	3.8

The increase by decades is shown more clearly by Table III. With the single exception of the period during the Civil War there has been a constantly increasing rate of growth. In the decades ending in 1860 and 1900 it was most rapid for cities from 50,000 to 100,000; in 1870, for cities over 100,000; in 1880 and 1890, for cities from 25,000 to 50,000. It seems remarkable that the most rapid rate of increase for cities over 100,000 should have been from 1860 to 1870. In fact, the growth of Worcester and Fall River during this

*These cities are Manchester, N.H.; Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, and Taunton, Mass.; Bridgeport, Meriden, New Britain, and Waterbury, Conn.; and Pawtucket, R.I.

† Decrease.

decade was over 74 per cent. Places from 4,000 to 10,000 barely maintained the rate of growth of the preceding decade, while for all of the others there was a decided loss. Places between 25,000 and 100,000 grew most rapidly in the decade ending 1860, while those between 4,000 and 25,000 had their maximum from 1880 to 1890. The small towns grew most rapidly before 1860; and since then, with the exception of a slight increase since 1890, there has been a steady decrease. In fact there were over 100,000 more people in these same country towns in 1860 than there are at present. We see from this that the rural depopulation constitutes a real problem.

The remainder of the article will be devoted to the study of the composition of the population of New England at the present day, in order to determine if there are any decided distinctions between the country towns and the cities of different size.

CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1900.

	Actual Numbers.			On Base of 1,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female
New England . . .	5,592,017	2,763,796	2,828,221	1,000.0	494.3	505.7
Cities over 100,000 . .	1,067,800	523,178	544,622	191.0	93.6	97.4
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	762,049	368,138	393,911	136.3	65.8	70.5
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	488,209	237,701	250,508	87.4	42.5	44.9
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	832,700	402,797	429,903	149.1	72.2	76.9
4,000 to 10,000	825,864	405,004	420,860	147.7	72.4	75.3
Places under 4,000 . .	1,615,395	826,978	788,417	288.5	147.8	140.7

There are 64,425 more females than males in New England. In the places over 4,000 there is an excess of females amounting to 102,986, but in the country districts the males predominate to the number of 38,561. For the entire area there are 494.3 males to 505.7 females, but in the groups of places over 4,000 the males are never more than 490.4

to 1,000 of total population. In the places under 4,000 there are, however, 512.0 males to 488.0 females. This excess of females in the cities is due to a variety of causes. The greater rate of mortality among males would naturally tend to reduce their numbers. This cause would also act in the country districts, but the more hazardous occupations in which men engage are usually found in the cities. In the cities of the registration area the death-rate for males in 1900 was 2.3 per 1,000 higher than for females, while in the rural districts the excess for males was but 0.8 per 1,000.* The opportunities for employment in the country are principally open to men. Women are more dependent upon their friends than men, and therefore do not take kindly to the life of a servant in a small town. The occupations which are open to women are, as a rule, to be found in the cities. Those places which have kept their manufactures have grown so that they now contain more than 4,000 inhabitants, while the rural districts have lost in numbers. The women in search of work have therefore left the small towns and gone to the neighboring cities. Women are great migrants for a short distance, but do not take long journeys to get employment.

CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF THE NATIVE-BORN POPULATION IN 1900.

	Actual Numbers.			On Base of 1,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New England . . .	4,146,780	2,048,171	2,098,609	1,000.0	493.9	506.1
Places over 100,000 . .	696,320	343,993	352,327	168.0	83.0	85.0
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	506,417	246,320	260,097	122.1	59.4	62.7
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	330,497	160,825	169,672	79.7	38.8	40.9
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	604,328	291,451	312,877	145.8	70.3	75.5
4,000 to 10,000 . . .	623,434	303,812	319,622	150.3	73.2	77.1
Places under 4,000 . .	1,385,784	701,770	684,014	334.1	169.2	164.9

* Twelfth Census of the United States, vol. iii. p. lxiv.

Among the native-born there are almost exactly 50,000 more females than males; and the relation between the sexes is 493.9 to 506.1,—a slightly greater excess of females than in the total population. The females outnumber the males in all the groups over 4,000, but in the small towns the males predominate.

CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN 1900.

	Actual Numbers.			On Base of 1,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New England . . .	1,445,237	715,625	729,612	1,000.0	495.1	504.9
Places over 100,000 . .	371,480	179,185	192,295	257.1	124.0	133.1
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	255,632	121,818	133,814	176.9	84.3	92.6
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	157,712	76,876	80,836	109.1	53.2	55.9
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	228,372	111,346	117,026	158.0	77.0	81.0
4,000 to 10,000 . . .	202,430	101,192	101,238	140.1	70.0	70.1
Places under 4,000 . .	229,611	125,208	104,403	158.8	86.6	72.2

We might expect to find that among the foreign-born the males would lead, but this is not the case. There are 14,000 more females among this class; but the numbers are more nearly equal than with the native-born,—495.1 to 504.9. Throughout most of the country, among the foreign-born, the males are in excess; but in New England peculiar conditions have prevailed. When the people of a country begin to migrate, the single men or married men without their families are the first to leave. Later the wives go to join their husbands, and finally single women often go to take places which have been assured them. These young women do not leave until there is a colony of their friends or relatives in some place in the new world. New England has more of the Irish than of any other nationality. They began to come in large numbers before 1850, and since 1870 the women have arrived to take employment as servants or in the factories. At present a woman with a knowledge

of English has perhaps a better chance to obtain immediate employment than a man. The demand for servants is continually greater than the supply. The building of steam railroads in New England was largely completed two decades ago, and there is not the demand for male labor in this line which formerly existed. Agriculture has not been very profitable; and the farm hands have gone farther west, some, like the Scandinavians, to take up new land, others to work by the month. The textile industries of Eastern New England have furnished employment to thousands of foreign-born women. Less than one-sixth of the foreign-born are in the country districts, while more than a third of the native-born are in places under 4,000.

CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF THE NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTS
IN 1900.

	Actual Numbers.			On Base of 1,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New England . . .	2,511,110	1,243,718	1,267,392	1,000.0	495.4	504.6
Places over 100,000 . .	288,562	143,314	145,248	114.9	57.1	57.8
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	247,709	120,774	126,935	98.6	48.1	50.5
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	160,758	78,336	82,422	64.0	31.2	32.8
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	335,064	161,129	173,935	133.5	64.2	69.3
4,000 to 10,000 . . .	386,856	188,181	198,675	154.1	75.0	79.1
Places under 4,000 . .	1,092,161	551,984	540,177	434.9	219.8	215.1

Equality between the sexes is more nearly reached among the native whites of native parents than in any other group. The numbers per thousand are 495.4 and 504.6. The reason is, as in all cases there are more females in places over 4,000, and more males in the small towns, that 43 per cent. of this class are in the country districts. They do not furnish their share of the population in the places over 10,000, but below this line they furnish a greater proportion than any other class.

CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF THE NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN PARENTS
IN 1900.

	Actual Numbers.			On Base of 1,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New England . . .	1,579,044	777,143	801,901	1,000.0	492.1	507.9
Places over 100,000 . .	388,325	191,140	197,185	246.0	121.1	124.9
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	248,651	120,815	127,836	157.5	76.5	81.0
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	166,308	80,895	85,413	105.4	51.3	54.1
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	260,976	126,500	134,476	165.4	80.2	85.2
4,000 to 10,000 . . .	231,198	113,154	118,044	146.4	71.7	74.7
Places under 4,000 . .	283,586	144,639	138,947	179.3	91.3	88.0

The native whites of foreign parents show the greatest disparity between the sexes of any class which has been studied, the males furnishing but 492.1 in 1,000. About a fourth of this class are found in cities over 100,000, whereas among those of native parents less than one-eighth are in these large cities. But in places under 4,000 the males lead.

CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF THE NEGROES IN 1900.

	Actual Numbers.			On Base of 1,000.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
New England . . .	59,099	28,579	30,520	1,000.0	483.6	516.4
Places over 100,000 . .	20,723	10,167	10,556	350.6	172.0	178.6
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	11,096	5,261	5,835	187.7	89.0	98.7
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	3,728	1,748	1,980	63.1	29.6	33.5
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	8,567	3,943	4,624	145.0	66.7	78.3
4,000 to 10,000 . . .	5,337	2,504	2,833	90.3	42.4	47.9
Places under 4,000 . .	9,648	4,956	4,692	163.3	83.9	79.4

It is among the negroes that we note the greatest difference. Here we find only 483.6 males to 516.4 females. The reason for this is that they are largely confined to the cities. Over 53 per cent. of the negroes are in cities over 50,000, and less than a sixth of them in the country.

Whether any class in the population has a large or small proportion of males seems to depend upon the percentage of that class which lives in the cities. City life, and that especially in places where the textile industry prevails, attracts women; and, if we have given the proportion of the population living in cities, we can make a good estimate of the relative numbers of the sexes. The labor of women is becoming increasingly mobile, and follows the demand for it. It does not appear to have been common that the supply of female labor in any place has determined the establishment of industry. A growing business has furnished demand, and migration the supply.

TABLE IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION IN 1900 BY SEX AND NATIONALITY ON BASE OF 1,000.

		New England.	Places over 100,000.	50,000 to 100,000.	25,000 to 50,000.	10,000 to 25,000.	4,000 to 10,000.	Places under 4,000.
Total popula- tion	T.	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
	M.	494.3	490.0	483.1	486.9	483.7	490.4	512.0
	F.	505.7	510.0	516.9	513.1	516.3	509.6	488.0
Native-born .	T.	741.6	652.1	664.5	676.9	725.9	754.9	857.9
	M.	366.2	322.2	323.2	329.3	350.1	367.9	434.5
	F.	375.4	329.9	341.3	347.6	375.8	387.0	423.4
Foreign-born	T.	258.4	347.9	335.5	323.1	274.1	245.1	142.1
	M.	127.9	167.8	159.9	157.5	133.6	122.5	77.5
	F.	130.5	180.1	175.6	165.6	140.5	122.6	64.6
Native whites	T.	449.1	270.2	325.0	329.3	402.4	468.5	676.1
	M.	222.5	134.2	158.5	160.5	193.5	227.9	341.7
	F.	226.6	136.0	166.5	168.8	208.9	240.6	334.4
Native whites	T.	282.4	363.7	326.2	340.7	313.4	280.0	175.6
	M.	139.0	179.0	158.5	165.7	151.9	137.1	89.6
	F.	143.4	184.7	167.7	175.0	161.5	142.9	86.0
Foreign par- ents	T.	10.6	19.4	14.6	7.7	10.3	6.4	6.0
	M.	5.1	9.5	6.9	3.6	4.7	3.0	3.1
	F.	5.5	9.9	7.7	4.1	5.6	3.4	2.9
Negro . . .	T.							
	M.							
	F.							

Nationality (Table IV.).—74 per cent. of the population is native-born, and 26 per cent. foreign-born. This gives a ratio of about 3 to 1, whereas for the whole country it is

roughly 7 to 1. There is but one State in the Union, North Dakota, with a percentage of foreign-born inhabitants larger than that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Over a third of the population of the cities over 25,000 is foreign-born. It is a remarkable fact that the proportion of the foreign-born, commencing with 14.2 per cent. in the country towns, increases with each increase in the size of cities; while the converse of this holds for the native-born. This shows to a peculiar degree the attraction of the large city for the foreigner. It is in the large cities that the best opportunities for unskilled help are to be found; and there, too, are the aggregations of his own nationality, where he feels most at home. This probably holds true for the Russians, Italians, Greeks, and Chinese more than for any other races. In the cities over 25,000 the native whites of foreign parents greatly outnumber the native whites of native parents, while in the places under 4,000 the latter class is nearly four times as numerous as the former. With the single exception of the cities between 50,000 and 100,000 the ratio of the native whites of foreign parents steadily increases with the size of cities. The negroes concentrated in the large cities form the greatest of any class. Over 35 per cent. of them are in cities over 100,000. In the cities over 50,000 their proportion surpasses all others, while in places under 10,000 they have the smallest percentage of any class. In the cities over 25,000, 41.5 per cent. of the total population is found, while for negroes 60.1 per cent., foreign-born 54.3 per cent., native whites of foreign parents 51.0 per cent., native-born 37.0 per cent., and native whites of native parents only 27.7 per cent. This seems to show that there is a steady migration from the country to the cities. Those possessing little property and coming from a distance, like the foreign-born and negroes, find their way there at once. The children of the foreign-born stay in the cities where they are born; while the native whites of native parents, born in the country and kept there by the property they hold, gravitate less to

the cities. Although the foreigner goes to the small town in some instances, he has not yet done so in sufficient numbers to repair the drain.

Age.—When we come to the distribution of the population by age groups, it is impossible to distinguish between the places of different size under 25,000, so that these have been grouped under one head. But above this the same classification has been preserved, and these groups are sufficient to enable us to trace numerous distinctions. The various classes have been divided into four age groups: under 15, from 15 to 35, from 35 to 65, and over 65. There remains a number with age unknown, but it is comparatively small. It was thought best in this division of the subject to introduce only the tables of percentages, as these are much better for purposes of comparison than those giving the actual numbers in each group.

TABLE V.

TOTAL POPULATION IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE ON BASE OF 1,000.

		All Ages.	Under 15.	15 to 35.	35 to 65.	Over 65.	Age unknown.
New England . . .	{ T.	1,000.0	274.1	360.4	303.9	58.9	2.7
	{ M.	494.3	137.4	177.0	150.9	27.2	1.8
	{ F.	505.7	136.7	183.4	153.0	31.7	0.9
Cities over 100,000 . .	{ T.	1,000.0	274.8	389.6	295.4	36.9	3.3
	{ M.	490.0	137.5	189.0	145.7	15.5	2.3
	{ F.	510.0	137.3	200.6	149.7	21.4	1.0
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	{ T.	1,000.0	271.3	389.3	294.5	41.9	3.0
	{ M.	483.1	135.2	186.7	141.7	17.5	2.0
	{ F.	516.9	136.1	202.6	152.8	24.4	1.0
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	{ T.	1,000.0	291.9	378.7	286.0	40.9	2.5
	{ M.	486.9	145.2	182.2	140.5	17.4	1.6
	{ F.	513.1	146.7	196.5	145.5	23.5	0.9
Places under 25,000 .	{ T.	1,000.0	272.1	341.4	311.5	72.5	2.5
	{ M.	499.4	136.8	170.1	156.3	34.5	1.7
	{ F.	500.6	135.3	171.3	155.2	38.0	0.8

Turning to the total population (Table V.), we find that almost exactly two-thirds are between 15 and 65 years of age, leaving at least one-third who by reason of their years

are unable to support themselves. For those under 15 years there seems to be but small difference except in cities from 25,000 to 50,000, where they are most numerous. From Table IV. we see that there is a particularly large proportion of native whites of foreign parents in these cities; and, since they are very largely in the early age groups, this would account for the great number of children. But, when we come to the productive age groups from 15 to 65, there are marked differences. In the largest cities there are the most to be found, and the number regularly decreases until we come to the smallest towns. The number per 1,000 for cities over 100,000 is 685.0; from 50,000 to 100,000, 683.8; from 25,000 to 50,000, 664.7; and, under 25,000, 652.9. The number between 15 and 35 is particularly small in the country districts, probably due to the fact that many of the youth have gone to the cities to complete an education. To many, city life seems to offer varied advantages that cannot be obtained in the country. Young women go to the cities for employment as stenographers or book-keepers; while the young men see that the great prizes in business are in the large cities, and hope that they may obtain one. When we come to the groups over 65 years, we find that nearly twice as many per 1,000 are in the small places as in the cities over 100,000. If we could obtain the figures for the places under 4,000 alone, it is probable that the distinction would be even more marked. The reasons for this difference are apparent. Even if the death-rates in the city and country were equal, we should have proportionately fewer in the older age groups in the city; for the population there is largely recruited by immigration, and these new arrivals are generally between 15 and 40. The higher birth-rate in the cities intensifies this. Then, too, many who have spent the more active years of life in the city, go to the country for their declining years.

The number of males and females under 15 years is nearly equal, and there are but slight differences in this respect be-

tween the cities of various sizes. This is because migration does not affect the children to any great extent, and the births are divided very nearly equally between the sexes. After 15 there is no case where the males equal the females in numbers except between 35 and 65 in the places under 25,000. If we had the places under 4,000 separated from the others, we should doubtless find in all age groups, except that over 65, a majority of males in these small towns.

TABLE VI.

NATIVE-BORN POPULATION IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE ON BASE OF 1,000.

		All Ages.	Under 15.	15 to 35.	35 to 65.	Over 65.	Age unknown.
New England . . .	{ T.	1,000.0	345.5	331.3	262.8	57.9	2.5
	{ M.	493.9	173.3	163.2	129.1	26.6	1.7
	{ F.	506.1	172.2	168.1	133.7	31.3	0.8
Cities over 100,000 . .	{ T.	1,000.0	387.0	358.4	221.4	29.2	4.0
	{ M.	494.0	193.7	177.1	108.3	12.0	2.9
	{ F.	506.0	193.3	181.3	113.1	17.2	1.1
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	{ T.	1,000.0	372.2	348.0	238.4	38.0	3.4
	{ M.	486.4	185.9	169.7	112.8	15.6	2.4
	{ F.	513.6	186.3	178.3	125.6	22.4	1.0
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	{ T.	1,000.0	397.0	335.6	228.2	36.8	2.4
	{ M.	486.5	197.7	162.2	109.7	15.5	1.4
	{ F.	513.5	199.3	173.4	118.5	21.3	1.0
Places under 25,000 .	{ T.	1,000.0	322.7	320.2	283.1	72.0	2.0
	{ M.	496.3	162.3	158.5	140.3	33.9	1.3
	{ F.	503.7	160.4	161.7	142.8	38.1	0.7

In the native-born (Table VI.) we have a population which has been affected only indirectly by foreign immigration, and the distribution of the population has been brought about more by birth and death rates. We can thus see whether economic and social forces tend to affect the age classification of the cities of different sizes. Under 15 years there are 34.5 per cent. of this portion of the population, while only 27.4 per cent. of the total population is in the same age group. Two-thirds of the total population are between 15 and 65 years, while less than three-fifths

of the native-born fall within the same group. The proportion over 65 varies but little. When we compare the various groups of native-born under 15 by size of city, we find grave differences. In no case are there within 5 per cent. as many children in places under 25,000 as in any group over this, and in one case the figure is as high as 7.5 per cent. This is partially due to the lower birth-rate in the country, partially to the presence of more old persons which reduces the proportion of the young, and in part to the fact that, when children get to be from 10 to 12 years of age, they are often taken to the city to be educated. Economic forces cannot act upon a class at this early age. From 15 to 35 there are proportionately fewer in the small than the large places. In fact, as the size of city increases, so does the proportion within this active age group increase in regular order. This is the result of migration. The young men and women go to the cities to enjoy the greater social, educational, and business opportunities which are there offered. When we pass the 35th year, we meet with a change. In the succeeding group there are about 5 per cent. more in the small than in the large places. As the cities are recruited not only by a high birth-rate, but by the migration of the youth from the country, we should expect that there would be relatively fewer in the higher age groups than in the country districts where causes opposed to these are at work. Then, too, the higher death-rate of the cities reduces the numbers in this group. The effect of greater mortality is more noticeable in the highest age group, including those over 65. We find the representatives of this group twice as numerous in the places under 25,000 as in those over this number. This is largely, as before stated, traceable to the high death-rate of the cities; but there is also the tendency to retire to the old home in the country for the remaining years of life.

Under 15 there are more boys than girls. This is due solely to the proportion between the sexes at birth; for, with

the exception of a very few years after 20, the death-rate of males is always higher than that for females. From this age forward there is always a majority of females. It is unfortunate that we could not separate the places under 4,000, but it was impossible to do so. Had this been done, we should probably have found the males outnumbering the females in all age groups under 65. Above this age the females might have led, but it is entirely problematical.

TABLE VII.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE ON BASE OF 1,000.

		All Ages.	Under 15.	15 to 35.	35 to 65.	Over 65.	Age unknown.
New England. . .	{ T.	1,000.0	69.5	444.2	421.6	61.5	3.2
	{ M.	495.1	34.4	216.5	213.4	28.7	2.1
	{ F.	504.9	35.1	227.7	208.2	32.8	1.1
Places over 100,000 . .	{ T.	1,000.0	64.4	448.4	434.3	51.3	1.6
	{ M.	482.3	32.1	211.3	216.0	22.0	0.9
	{ F.	517.7	32.3	237.1	218.3	29.3	0.7
50,000 to 100,000 . .	{ T.	1,000.0	71.3	471.2	405.5	49.8	2.2
	{ M.	476.5	34.7	220.6	198.8	21.3	1.1
	{ F.	523.5	36.6	250.6	206.7	28.5	1.1
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	{ T.	1,000.0	71.4	468.9	407.3	49.6	2.8
	{ M.	487.4	35.0	224.1	205.0	21.3	2.0
	{ F.	512.6	36.4	244.8	202.3	28.3	0.8
Places under 25,000 . .	{ T.	1,000.0	71.3	425.4	424.1	74.8	4.4
	{ M.	511.4	35.5	216.1	219.6	37.1	3.1
	{ F.	488.6	35.8	209.3	204.5	37.7	1.3

Turning to the foreign-born (Table VII.), we are confronted with entirely different conditions. Among the native-born over a third of the population is under 15, while with the immigrants less than one-fourteenth is in this age group. 86.6 per cent. of the foreign-born are between 15 and 65, compared to 59.4 per cent. of the native-born. The proportionate numbers over 65 years are about equal for the two classes, with the foreign-born slightly in the lead. Nothing should be concluded from this last statement as to the relative mortality of the two groups, for with the small

number of children among the foreign-born there would of necessity be more in the higher age groups. But, on the other hand, the foreigners have been coming to New England in continually increasing numbers of late; and it is too early for many of the Italians and Russians to have reached this advanced age. They are quite largely in the age group between 35 and 65. It is never safe, without the classification of a group, to draw conclusions as to the rate of mortality. And, in fact, the crude death-rate of two groups serves as a poor criterion of their relative healthiness, unless the age classification is similar.

The smallest number of children among the foreign-born is found in the cities over 100,000. This is due to the fact that the single men and women are more common in the large centres. The reason for this is found in the crowding of the late comers into the foreign quarters of the large cities. These latest arrivals, as is always the case when a nation is beginning to emigrate, are more often single. Therefore, the number of children is small. From 15 to 35 the opposite is the case, and of this group there are more in the large than in the small places. This class is composed of the more recent immigrants who have come to the large centres, where numbers of the same nationality have already settled. Between the ages of 35 and 65 we find a peculiar distribution. In the cities between 25,000 and 100,000 there are comparatively few of this age group. The reason for this is not apparent on the surface, but is most likely the following. Before 1880 the immigrants settled principally in the few largest cities. Since then they have also come to the other cities of considerable size. A glance at the table will show that the numbers between 15 and 35 in the cities between 25,000 and 100,000 is higher than in any other groups, and between 35 and 65 is lower than any others. These immigrants have not been in the country long enough to swell the numbers in the higher age groups. This same reasoning applies to the group over 65. The large numbers

found in the small places in the two upper age groups is due to different causes. It takes some time for an immigrant to save up enough money to buy a farm, and in a great many cases he stays in the city to work for several years before he buys his little place in the country. Thus the higher age group would be found better represented in the small towns. Then, too, life for a single person is not so attractive in the country as in the city. Opportunities for domestic service and work in the factories attract the young to the cities. The higher death-rate of the cities also tends to reduce the numbers of the old.

There are more females than males under 15, regardless of the size of place. Between 15 and 35 there are more females except in places under 25,000. The foreigners under 35 are not often held to any place by ties of property, and are therefore free to follow their choice in selecting their place of residence. Social affinity, as among the Jews, may decide the question; but it is generally a purely economic motive. It is, therefore, interesting to note that in this active age group the males are more common in the country, and the females in the city. This is almost wholly due to the fact that it is in the cities that the women find employment best suited to their tastes and capabilities. The farms offer work to the men. Between 35 and 65 there are more males than females. But in the cities over 50,000 the females are in the majority. The great disparity lies in the places under 25,000, where the males are far more numerous. In the age group over 65 there are more females than males in every case, although in the group of smallest places the difference is not appreciable. The predominance of females in this highest age group is due almost entirely to the higher mortality among males.

TABLE VIII.

TOTAL POPULATION IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE, AND NATIVITY ON BASE OF 1,000.

		All Ages.	Under 15.	15 to 35.	35 to 65.	Over 65.	Age un- known.
Total Population:							
New England . .	{ T.	1,000.0	274.1	360.4	303.9	58.9	2.7
	{ M.	494.3	137.4	177.0	150.9	27.2	1.8
	{ F.	505.7	136.7	183.4	153.0	31.7	0.9
Places over 25,000 . .	{ T.	414.5	114.9	160.5	121.5	16.4	1.2
	{ M.	201.9	57.4	77.4	59.4	6.9	0.8
	{ F.	212.6	57.5	83.1	62.1	9.5	0.4
Places under 25,000	{ T.	585.5	159.2	199.9	182.4	42.5	1.5
	{ M.	292.4	80.0	99.6	91.5	20.3	1.0
	{ F.	293.1	79.2	100.3	90.9	22.2	0.5
Native-born:							
New England . .	{ T.	741.6	256.3	245.6	194.9	42.9	1.9
	{ M.	366.2	128.5	121.0	95.7	19.7	1.3
	{ F.	375.4	127.8	124.6	99.2	23.2	0.6
Places over 25,000 . .	{ T.	274.3	105.5	96.0	62.6	9.2	1.0
	{ M.	134.3	52.7	47.0	30.1	3.8	0.7
	{ F.	140.0	52.8	49.0	32.5	5.4	0.3
Places under 25,000	{ T.	467.3	150.8	149.6	132.3	33.7	0.9
	{ M.	231.9	75.8	74.0	65.6	15.9	0.6
	{ F.	235.4	75.0	75.6	66.7	17.8	0.3
Foreign-born:							
New England . .	{ T.	258.4	17.8	114.8	109.0	16.0	0.8
	{ M.	128.1	8.9	56.0	55.2	7.5	0.5
	{ F.	130.3	8.9	58.8	53.8	8.5	0.3
Places over 25,000 . .	{ T.	140.2	9.4	64.5	58.9	7.2	0.2
	{ M.	67.6	4.7	30.4	29.3	3.1	0.1
	{ F.	72.6	4.7	34.1	29.6	4.1	0.1
Places under 25,000	{ T.	118.2	8.4	50.3	50.1	8.8	0.6
	{ M.	60.5	4.2	25.6	25.9	4.4	0.4
	{ F.	57.7	4.2	24.7	24.2	4.4	0.2

Table VIII. has been introduced in order to show at a glance how the population is divided by sex, age, and nativity with a base of 1,000. Thus it is possible to tell the number of males among the foreign-born between the ages of 15 and 35 in places under 25,000. In order to reduce the size of the table without greatly impairing its value, the cities over 25,000 have been included under one head. In the total population there are proportionately about 40 per cent. more children in the places under 25,000 than in those over

that number. Yet, when we take the age group over 65, the places of smaller size lead by about 150 per cent. So, too, with the native-born. Under 15 years they are scarcely 50 per cent. more numerous in the smaller places, but the disparity gradually increases until, over 65, there are nearly 300 per cent. more in the country districts. Among the foreign-born there are more in the larger than in the smaller places, until the oldest group is reached, where the proportion is reversed.

Conjugal Condition.—As was done when dealing with the age classification, so, when we take up the subject of the conjugal condition, the gross numbers are not given, but simply the percentages.

TABLE IX.

TOTAL POPULATION IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION ON
BASE OF 1,000.

		New England.	Cities over 100,000.	50,000 to 100,000.	25,000 to 50,000.	Places under 25,000.
Aggregate . . .	{ T.	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
	{ M.	494.3	490.0	483.1	486.9	499.4
	{ F.	505.7	510.0	516.9	513.1	500.6
Single	{ T.	541.9	573.3	553.6	565.8	525.8
	{ M.	277.3	289.5	274.7	282.6	273.2
	{ F.	264.6	282.8	278.9	283.2	252.6
Married	{ T.	387.6	360.8	378.9	373.0	400.5
	{ M.	194.7	181.3	189.5	186.9	201.4
	{ F.	192.9	179.5	189.4	186.1	199.1
Widowed	{ T.	64.5	61.4	62.1	56.8	67.3
	{ M.	19.0	16.2	16.0	15.3	21.2
	{ F.	45.5	45.2	46.1	41.5	46.1
Divorced	{ T.	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	4.0
	{ M.	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.9
	{ F.	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.1
Unknown	{ T.	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.4
	{ M.	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.7
	{ F.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7

Considering the total population (Table IX.), we find that 54.2 per cent. are single, 38.8 per cent. married, 6.4 per cent. widowed, and 0.3 per cent. divorced. As the size of

city increases, the proportion of single persons increases; and there are 5 per cent. more of this class in the cities over 100,000 than in the places under 25,000. The married, widowed, and divorced persons are most numerous in the smaller places. These figures, however, show nothing but the numbers of each class in the cities of different sizes. They are interesting for purposes of comparison, but they do not show conclusively the tendency of city life with regard to matrimony. To bring this point out clearly, we need to compare the numbers of single and married persons with the numbers in the different age groups. One population might have a larger number of children than another, so that the proportion of single persons would of necessity be large. In order to make a more careful study of this point, Table X. has been drawn up. If the Census had given the numbers of single, married persons, etc., by age groups for places as small as 25,000, the line of demarcation would have been drawn there; but this was done only for the total population of the States and the cities over 100,000. Therefore, in this table we must be contented with a comparison of the cities over this number and those below. This is not as satisfactory as the other tables, but it is the best that can be computed.

TABLE X.

TOTAL POPULATION IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE, AND CONJUGAL
CONDITION ON BASE OF 1,000.

		All Ages.	Under 15.	15 to 35.	35 to 65.	Over 65.	Age un- known.
Aggregate:							
Cities*over 100,000	{ T.	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
	{ M.	490.0	500.3	485.0	493.3	420.5	699.0
	{ F.	510.0	499.7	515.0	506.7	579.5	301.0
Places under 100,000	{ T.	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
	{ M.	495.4	501.3	492.8	497.4	466.5	661.6
	{ F.	504.6	498.7	507.2	502.6	533.5	338.4
Single:							
Cities over 100,000	{ T.	572.3	1,000.0	627.4	165.8	84.4	239.9
	{ M.	289.5	500.3	325.5	80.6	23.1	146.1
	{ F.	282.8	499.7	301.9	85.2	61.3	93.8
Places under 100,000	{ T.	534.9	999.7	605.5	135.6	72.9	267.6
	{ M.	274.5	501.3	323.9	66.9	26.7	175.2
	{ F.	260.4	498.4	281.6	68.7	46.2	92.4
Married:							
Cities over 100,000	{ T.	360.8	*	356.7	696.8	419.8	159.6
	{ M.	181.3	*	154.6	375.4	267.9	84.7
	{ F.	179.5	*	202.1	321.4	151.9	74.9
Places under 100,000	{ T.	393.9	0.2	380.2	746.1	477.1	280.7
	{ M.	197.9	*	163.1	393.4	303.6	167.3
	{ F.	196.0	0.2	217.1	352.7	173.5	113.4
Widowed:							
Cities over 100,000	{ T.	61.4	*	11.7	130.6	491.5	40.0
	{ M.	16.2	0.0	3.2	34.5	127.6	11.2
	{ F.	45.2	*	8.5	96.1	363.9	28.8
Places under 100,000	{ T.	65.3	*	9.5	109.0	443.9	75.6
	{ M.	19.7	*	3.4	32.4	132.7	26.5
	{ F.	45.6	*	6.1	76.6	311.2	49.1
Divorced:							
Cities over 100,000	{ T.	2.5	0.0	2.0	5.5	2.8	0.9
	{ M.	0.9	0.0	0.5	2.1	1.4	0.0
	{ F.	1.6	0.0	1.5	3.4	1.4	0.9
Places under 100,000	{ T.	3.5	0.0	2.4	7.8	4.2	2.6
	{ M.	1.6	0.0	0.8	3.7	2.5	1.8
	{ F.	1.9	0.0	1.6	4.1	1.7	0.8
Unknown:							
Cities over 100,000	{ T.	3.0	*	2.2	1.3	1.5	559.6
	{ M.	2.1	*	1.2	0.7	0.5	457.0
	{ F.	0.9	*	1.0	0.6	1.0	102.6
Places under 100,000	{ T.	2.4	0.1	2.4	1.5	1.9	373.5
	{ M.	1.7	*	1.6	1.0	1.0	290.8
	{ F.	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	82.7

* Less than 0.1.

The first thing noticeable is the greater disparity between the sexes in the large than the small cities. It is, therefore, necessary that there be a smaller number of married among the females than the males. This surplus could never have been married, or else must have been separated from their husbands by either death or divorce. The only alternative is that they are living apart from their husbands. It may be that the husbands of some are absent, but this number is more than offset by the married men among the immigrants who have left their wives at home. The natural result of such disparity between the sexes is a large number of single among the numerically superior. It is unfortunate that we cannot compare with these the places under 4,000 where the males outnumber the females; for it is probable that we should find here a greater proportion of married or, at any rate, of married plus widowed among the women than the men. Taking up the distribution by age groups, we find, of course, that practically all under 15 years are single. In all New England there are 30 males and 96 females married and 2 males and 8 females widowed in this earliest age group. None are divorced. Almost exactly half of these (66) are native whites of native parents. 31 native whites of foreign parents, 36 foreign whites, and 2 persons of negro descent. Of these, 23 are in places of over 100,000. Since these cities contain about 20 per cent. of the total population, it is clear that prematurely early marriages are not as common in the very large cities as among the remainder of the population. But the total number of cases is too small to enable us to draw any accurate conclusions. Proceeding to the age group between 15 and 35, we find that there are more single persons in the large than in the small cities. The same is true among the widowed, showing here the effect of the higher death-rate of the metropolis. There are, however, about 2.4 per cent. more married persons in the smaller places. This is quite as we should expect to find it. Cost of living, and particularly rent, is considerably higher in

the great centres. Many prefer to remain single to a greater age in the city on account of the difficulty of setting up a suitable establishment. The man has become accustomed to a certain standard of living, and feels that, if he marries, he will have to give up many pleasures which he has begun to look upon in the light of necessities. A wife to him is not an economic advantage. There are more opportunities for a young woman to support herself in a large city than elsewhere; and she may be unwilling to renounce her independence, and assume the cares of a home. Club life tends to intensify this feeling with both sexes. The large apartment building in these great centres makes housekeeping much easier for the wife, and partially overcomes this objection to taking the care of a home. It is by the farmer that the need of a wife is most severely felt; for to him she becomes an economic advantage, and in the sparsely settled districts, where social intercourse is slight, the home must be the great centre. We should therefore expect that in the small places there would be earlier marriages than in the large centres. With regard to sex there are in the age group between 15 and 35 more than twice as many single as married among the males in the cities of the first class, but not twice as many in the smaller places. There are about 50 per cent. more females single than married in the large cities, but an excess of less than 30 per cent. in the small ones. Less than a sixth of the males and more than a fifth of the females are married in both classes, caused by the fact that the latter marry at an earlier age.

We come now to the age group from 35 to 65. Here, again, there are more single and fewer married in the cities of the first class. The number of widowed has also grown more rapidly in the large centres, until there is now a difference of more than 20 in 1,000. In the previous age group the single outnumbered the married nearly 2 to 1, and were about sixty times as numerous as the widowed. Now there are about four times as many married as single, and the

latter are only slightly ahead of the widowed. The number of single persons is now greater among the females than the males. There are two reasons for this. The higher death-rate among the males has been continually depleting their numbers. Also, more men than women marry in the higher age groups. There are nearly three times as many widows as widowers in the large cities, while in the small places there are but a little more than twice as many. There are a few more widowers in the large than the small places, but the higher mortality of the cities does not affect the women as much as the men. The worry and dissipation of city life is fatal to the men, while the death-rates of women are not so much raised. In the registration area for 1900 the death-rate for males was 4.0 per 1,000 greater in the cities than in the country, while that for females was but 2.5 higher.*

Of persons over 65 years of age there are about a sixth more single to 1,000 of total population in the large cities. There are, then, more who never marry. The proportion of married is much greater in the smaller places. The widowed are much more numerous in the large cities. The number of married in the small places is so much larger than in the great cities in this age group, not only because there are fewer who have never married, but because the higher mortality of the large centre has broken up the marriage by the death of one of the parties. In the cities of first size single are about one-fifth as numerous as married persons, and one-sixth as the widowed. In the small places, on the contrary, the married outnumber the widowed. Among the single and widowed the females outnumber the males. but in the case of the married the opposite is true. In every case the disparity is greater in the large cities.

Occupations (Table XI.).—In the statistics of occupations only that portion of the population is included which is 10 years of age or older. Here we find that, with the single

*Twelfth Census of the United States, vol. iii., p. lxiv.

exception of the cities over 100,000, the number engaged in the gainful occupations increases with the size of the city.

TABLE XI.

TOTAL POPULATION OVER 10 YEARS OF AGE IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND OCCUPATION ON BASE OF 1,000.

		New England.	Places over 100,000.	50,000 to 100,000.	25,000 to 50,000.	Places under 25,000.
Population, 10 Years of Age and over	{ T.	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
	{ M.	492.6	487.2	479.0	483.5	498.7
	{ F.	507.4	512.8	521.0	516.5	501.3
Persons engaged in Gainful Occupations	{ T.	525.2	554.9	556.4	537.7	506.7
	{ M.	395.6	397.9	391.9	390.8	396.6
	{ F.	129.6	157.0	164.5	146.9	110.1
Agriculture	{ T.	63.6	4.4	6.0	8.5	104.1
	{ M.	61.4	4.3	5.9	8.4	100.5
	{ F.	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.6
Professional	{ T.	25.3	29.6	27.2	22.8	23.9
	{ M.	15.0	19.7	16.9	13.8	13.1
	{ F.	10.3	9.9	9.3	9.0	10.8
Domestic and Personal . . .	{ T.	99.3	127.3	100.2	91.6	91.3
	{ M.	57.2	72.6	54.9	51.0	53.8
	{ F.	42.1	54.7	45.3	40.6	37.5
Trade and Transportation . .	{ T.	106.1	158.8	133.2	117.5	81.2
	{ M.	90.7	130.8	111.0	98.2	72.0
	{ F.	15.4	28.0	22.2	19.3	9.2
Manufacture and Mechanical,	{ T.	230.9	234.8	290.8	297.3	206.2
	{ M.	171.3	170.5	203.2	219.4	157.2
	{ F.	59.6	64.3	87.6	77.9	49.0

In the two highest groups the numbers are nearly equal. In no case is less than a half of the capable population at work. In this section the numbers over 10 years will be considered as the total population, since no record need be made of the children. 6 per cent. of the total population is engaged in agriculture. Here, as is natural, the proportion increases as the size of city decreases. Under 25,000, 10 per cent. are so employed; but in cities above this line the number in no case equals 1 per cent. About 2.5 per cent. are in the professional classes. The large cities contain more than their proportional share. The number of males in this class follows the order of cities, but with the females the

proportion is largest in the smallest places. This is doubtless due to the number of female teachers in the country districts, where the attendance in many of the schools is very small. When we come to domestic and personal service, we find 9.9 per cent. of the population included. Here, again, the proportion increases with the size of city. This progression is more marked for the females. With the exception of the cities over 100,000 the number of males shows small variations. The large cities are the termini of railroads and the great shipping points. We should therefore expect that, the larger the city, the larger would be the numbers engaged in trade and transportation. This is the case, and with the exception of agriculture this occupation shows the greatest variations. There are nearly twice as many thus occupied in the cities over 100,000 as in the places under 25,000. With the females the ratio is nearly 3 to 1. Since most of the women are employed as clerks, saleswomen, and stenographers, it is easy to see why they are so much more numerous in the business centres. As the cities over 100,000 are such centres, and the smallest places have more agriculture than the others, so the places from 25,000 to 100,000 are the manufacturing cities. In the cities of this size there are more engaged in this than in all of the other occupations combined. This cannot be said of either of the other classes.

When we consider the proportion between the sexes in the different occupations, we find it most nearly equal in domestic and personal service. Then follow in order the professions, manufacture, trade and transportation, and agriculture. This accounts, in great measure, for the exodus of females from the rural districts. There seems to be little which they desire to do in the country towns. The trades in which they are most largely represented are in the cities. They have gone there to obtain employment. As is true in most cases of migration, an economic cause is behind it. To 1,000 of total population there are about a half more

women at work in gainful occupations in the cities from 50,000 to 100,000 than in places under 25,000. No treatment of the rural problem can be exhaustive which does not give great weight to this factor.

Illiteracy.—This is no place to enter upon the relative merits of the city and country schools in New England, except in so far as the figures of Table XII. give their convincing testimony on the question. It is hard to get a measure

TABLE XII.

NUMBER OF ILLITERATES IN NEW ENGLAND PER 1,000 OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN 1900.

	New England.	Places over 100,000.	50,000 to 100,000.	25,000 to 50,000.	Places under 25,000.
Total Population . .	60.2	63.9	61.1	64.6	58.2
Native Whites . .	13.1	5.4	5.6	7.3	17.0
Foreign Whites . .	161.5	139.6	140.2	150.5	184.7
Colored	130.5	118.0	119.3	123.8	147.8

of education. It is much easier to get one for the lack of it. A good rough test is the ability to read and write. There are many, especially among the immigrants, who attend night school when in the prime of life; but the greater part of the people can read and write at ten years of age if they ever can. This rough test has therefore been applied, and the figures show the number out of 1,000 over 10 years of age who can neither read nor write any language. We find that for all New England there are 60.2 per 1,000 who can do neither. Looking at the table hastily, and consulting none but the total population, we should be inclined to say that the level of education was highest in the country, and lower in the large cities. Let us, then, divide the population into native whites, foreign whites, and colored. What do we find now to be the case? In every instance there is a steady progression in illiteracy from the largest to the small-

est places. Take the groups in order. Among the native whites there are over three times as many illiterates to 1,000 in the places under 25,000 as in those over 100,000. The level of education among the native whites is much higher in the cities than in the country. This has doubtless been intensified, in many cases, by the fact that the best educated in the country have gone to the cities. It is felt that, if a person is to make a success in a large city, a fair education is a necessity. The best have continually gone forth, and left the illiterate behind. But the superior advantages of the city schools should be given their share of praise.

The same is true of the foreign whites. The best of them have gone to the cities. The artists and musicians are found there. The uneducated peasantry have gone to the country. Some nationalities, like the Russians, are eager to avail themselves of any opportunity to improve their minds, that they may make a greater success of life. Others, like the Italians, do not seem to care so much for this. This difference in literacy between the foreign-born in the cities and country is due to the double fact that the best have gone to the cities, and that the opportunity for education by night schools is greater than in the country.

The case of the colored is not at all different. The best are in the cities. Here we find a combination of the reasons that related to the two previous classes. Some have been born and educated in New England, so that the same causes which apply to the native whites would hold with them. Others have come from the South, where the level of education is as low as in the countries from which our immigrants come. If they can read and write any language, it is English; but only a few of the Southern negroes can do this. In 11 of the States of this country more than half of the blacks are illiterate. When this class comes to the North, it is often to engage in farm labor, if male; and the proportion of illiterates in the country is increased.

We can now clearly see the truth of the statement that, although from the figures relating to the total population it would appear that there was less illiteracy in the country than the city, when we separate the classes, we find that in every case the level of education rises with the increasing size of city. This apparent contradiction is due to the different composition in nativity of the population in the various cities and towns. The discrepancy would be still greater if we considered that, generally, the males were better educated than the females, and that the greatest proportion of males was in the country.

Families and Dwellings.—There is, of course, no question about the relative number of persons to a dwelling in city and country; for the apartment house, with its large number of occupants, is seldom found outside a city. But it may be of interest to discover whether the size of family is larger in the one place or the other. Table XIII. will answer this.

TABLE XIII.

NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900 ON BASE OF 1,000.

	New England.	Places over 100,000.	50,000 to 100,000.	25,000 to 50,000.	Places under 25,000.
Aggregate.	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
1 person	48.6	40.3	38.3	35.2	55.2
2 persons	176.4	160.3	162.5	154.8	187.2
3 persons	195.5	181.9	194.4	187.6	200.9
4 persons	177.3	175.3	181.0	178.3	177.0
5 persons	138.9	143.8	144.4	148.1	135.0
6 persons	99.1	107.8	103.9	109.0	94.0
7 persons	65.2	73.4	69.3	72.7	60.8
8 persons	41.0	47.3	43.4	47.1	37.8
9 persons	24.4	28.4	25.6	28.8	22.3
10 persons	13.9	16.3	14.2	16.9	12.7
11 to 15 persons . . .	16.1	20.2	17.8	18.3	14.2
16 to 20 persons . . .	1.8	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.4
21 persons and over .	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.6	1.5

In every case there are more families of 3 persons than of any other one number. In places over 25,000 the second place is held by families of 4, but in the small towns or cities families of 2 are next in order of magnitude. Places under 25,000 have the greatest number of any class in families of 3 or less, but for families of 5 or over there is not a case in which they do not have the smallest proportion. It is, then, very evident that the country is the portion of New England in which the smallest families are most frequently found. These small places contain two-thirds of the families with 2 persons or less, but only one-half of the number with 11 or over. The following figures, which are comparable with those of our recent Census,* will bring out clearly these distinctions:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900 ON BASE OF 1,000.

	New England.	Places over 100,000.	50,000 to 100,000.	25,000 to 50,000.	Places under 25,000.
1 person	48.6	40.3	38.3	35.2	55.2
2 to 6 persons . . .	787.2	769.1	786.2	777.8	794.1
7 to 10 persons . . .	144.5	165.4	152.5	165.5	133.6
11 persons and over .	19.7	25.2	23.0	21.5	17.1

There are exceptions in some cases; but, as a rule, it holds that, the larger the city, the more families of large size. This is caused to a considerable extent by the presence of the large hotels in the great cities. Most of the towns have one or more hotels, depending largely upon the summer trade or upon a few regular boarders; but they are almost always of small size. During certain seasons these hotels in the mountains or on the shore have a large corps of servants; but this is not permanent, like that of the city hotel.

* Twelfth Census, vol. ii. p. clxxxi.

TABLE XIV.
SIZE OF FAMILIES IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900.

	Number of Persons to the Dwelling.	Number of Persons to the Family.	Number of Persons to Private Family.
New England	5.65	4.46	4.33
Places over 100,000	8.24	4.73	4.53
Places 50,000 to 100,000	6.77	4.61	4.44
Places 25,000 to 50,000	6.78	4.65	4.56
Places 10,000 to 25,000	5.63	4.60	4.46
Places 4,000 to 10,000	5.15	4.43	4.31
Places under 4,000	4.40	4.14	4.01

As was stated at the commencement of this section, the number of persons to the dwelling is greater in the large cities. In fact (Table XIV.) there are almost twice as many in the cities over 100,000 as in the places under 4,000. With a single exception, where the variation is so slight that it may be nearly overlooked, there is a regular gradation, following the order of size. When we come to the number of persons to a family, the same order holds; but the differences are by no means so great. When we eliminate the hotels, schools, boarding-houses, institutions, etc., and confine the study to the number of persons to the private family, we find that the cities over 10,000 are above the average, and those under this size below the average. But above this line of demarcation there is not a regularly ascending order, corresponding to the size of cities. Those between 25,000 and 50,000 now lead, followed by the cities over 100,000. Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 hold third place. It is hard to give a satisfactory explanation of the large size of private families in cities between 25,000 and 50,000, but the following is offered. We saw (Table IV.) that these cities had a large number of native whites of foreign parents, also (Table VII.) that they had the largest number under 15 years of age, and (Table XI.) the maximum number engaged in manufacture. We know that the foreign-born have

a high birth-rate, even when the difference in age classification is considered. These cities are then composed largely of a mill population, with a great number of foreigners. Their children, who are old enough, find work in the factories, and live at home with their younger brothers and sisters. This makes the number of persons to the private family extraordinarily large.

Proprietorship of Homes.—It is important to know whether in the cities or the country districts of New England a larger proportion of the population own the homes in which they live. Taking the whole area (Table XV.), about 41 per

TABLE XV.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF ALL HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900 ON BASE OF 1,000.

	New England.	Cities over 100,000.	50,000 to 100,000.	25,000 to 50,000.	10,000 to 25,000.	Places under 10,000.
Total	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Owned:						
Free	241.8	90.0	123.8	131.6	188.4	370.3
Encumbered	160.7	106.4	124.7	158.2	166.0	190.7
Unknown . .	9.8	2.9	4.5	8.0	7.2	15.1
Hired	559.4	766.5	715.4	673.9	613.2	397.8
Unknown . .	28.3	34.2	31.6	28.3	25.2	26.1

cent. own and 56 per cent. rent. There is here, as we have seen in so many cases, a connection between ownership and size of city. In cities over 100,000 about 20 per cent. own their homes, while in places under 10,000 the percentage of ownership rises to over 57. The percentage of renters, since it is very nearly the complement of the former class, changes in inverse order. This is but natural. Land in the large cities is too valuable to allow each laborer to have a plot of ground with a little house on it owned by himself. There are so many needing to live near their work that these houses must be built up tier on tier. Only wealthy individuals or corporations can afford to buy this land and erect

the necessary buildings. Hence we find the mass of the people in the large cities contented or compelled to live in these tenements. It may be that cheap or rapid transit will in time overcome this tendency in part, but this is no place to enter upon a discussion of it. In the country, on the contrary, the desire of each family is to own its own home; and, if the statistics for places under 4,000 were available, it is probable that an even larger percentage of owners would be found. In the cities over 25,000 a majority of the owned homes are mortgaged, but in the small places the opposite is true. In places under 10,000 nearly two-thirds of them are unencumbered.

When we classify the population according to nativity, some striking facts are brought out (Table XVI.). Among the native whites, 49 per cent. own their homes, while 48

TABLE XVI.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF ALL HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY ON BASE OF 1,000.

	Aggregate.	Native White.	Foreign White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese and Japanese.
Total	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Owned:						
Free	241.8	311.6	128.9	76.2	591.7	8.3
Encumbered	160.6	168.1	150.7	91.8	72.3	1.7
Unknown .	9.8	12.4	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.7
Hired	559.5	479.1	688.2	772.3	248.1	920.5
Unknown . .	28.3	28.8	26.6	55.7	82.7	67.8

per cent. rent them. The foreign whites own in 28 per cent. of the cases, the negro in 17 per cent., and the Chinese and Japanese in only 1 per cent. The Indians constitute a peculiar group, who own their homes in 67 per cent. of the cases. Among the native whites over 60 per cent. of the homes they own are free and clear, while more than half of those of the foreign whites are encumbered, 45 per cent. of the homes owned by the negroes have no encumbrance

on them. The Chinese and Japanese are peculiar. They rent their homes in over 90 per cent. of the cases; but, when they do buy one, they generally pay the cash for it. They are thrifty races, and hate to run into debt. But this table, however interesting and instructive, contains an element which detracts largely from its value. The different classes are not equally distributed throughout the territory. The foreign-born are proportionally much more numerous in the cities than in the country, and it is an entirely different matter for a person of ordinary means to purchase and pay for a home in a large city than it is in a small town. It would be better to compare them for the cities of different size. The only case in which this is possible is in cities over 100,000, and accordingly this has been done.

TABLE XVII.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF ALL HOMES IN CITIES OVER 100,000 IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY ON BASE OF 1,000.

	Aggregate.	Native White.	Foreign White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese and Japanese.
Total	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Owned:						
Free	90.0	120.1	68.3	24.2	62.5	6.1
Encumbered	106.4	110.1	106.6	41.2	62.5	1.5
Unknown .	2.9	3.5	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hired	766.5	725.3	795.3	869.4	812.5	928.5
Unknown . .	34.2	41.0	27.2	65.0	62.5	63.9

In these largest cities we find (Table XVII.) that 20 per cent. own their homes. The only class in which the percentage is greater than the average is the native whites, who own over a fourth of their homes. The foreign whites come next, and have done very well to have made so much progress. The negroes own in 6.5 per cent. of the cases, while the Chinese and Japanese bring up the rear with less than 1 per cent. The Indians are so few in number that they may be overlooked. The same order holds as in the

previous table, but the superiority of the native whites is not so apparent. It is probable that large numbers of them, instead of renting in the city, prefer to live in a suburb and return daily to their work. This is particularly true of Boston. With regard to free ownership we note that only one-fifth of the homes owned by the Chinese and Japanese are mortgaged, while a little less than a half of those owned by the native whites are encumbered. Only about a third of the foreign whites and negroes have completely paid for the homes which stand in their names. The foreigners, however, hate a debt; and officers of savings-banks which have loaned money to the foreigners testify that, when the day of payment arrives, they are generally prompt with their interest, and often make it a point to reduce the principal at the same time.

Instead of taking, for purposes of comparison with the above, the statistics for all places under 100,000, it was thought better to introduce a table showing the ownership of farm homes in New England.

TABLE XVIII.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF FARM HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900 CLASSIFIED BY NATIONALITY ON BASE OF 1,000.

	Aggregate.	Native White.	Foreign White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese and Japanese.
Total	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Owued:						
Free	569.7	593.8	409.7	405.4	333.3	250.0
Encumbered	294.6	275.1	423.2	337.8	133.3	0.0
Unknown .	19.9	20.7	15.2	16.9	0.0	0.0
Hired	109.7	104.1	146.6	239.9	33.3	750.0
Unknown . .	6.1	6.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table XVIII. shows this with the same classification by nativity. Here we are struck at once with the amazing difference between the conditions of ownership in the country and the great city. 88 per cent. of the farms are owned

by those who live on them. Among the native whites this reaches 89 per cent., and for the foreign white 84 per cent. Even the negro owns his farm in more than three-fourths of the cases. The Indians, Chinese, and Japanese together give a total of only 34 cases, so that they may be overlooked. Nearly two-thirds of the farm homes owned are free from encumbrance. Among the native whites this fraction is even greater. A little less than a half of the farm property of the foreign whites is unencumbered. The negroes come between these two classes, and have done well to pay for such a large percentage of their homes. The average value of the property of the white farmer in New England is \$3,335, while that of the negro is but \$2,205.*

Before taking up the extent to which the different nationalities have purchased farm or other homes, it is interesting to know the extent to which they are going to the country. There is a considerable number of writers who look to the foreigners to take up the deserted farms in New England. Table XIX. will show the extent to which the different nationalities are in the country.

TABLE XIX.

PRIVATE FAMILIES ON FARMS OR OTHER HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900 ON
BASE OF 1,000.

	Total Private Families.	Farm Homes.	Other Homes.
Total	1,000.0	152.1	847.9
United States or Unknown . .	1,000.0	243.9	756.1
Austria-Hungary	1,000.0	43.6	956.4
Canada (English)	1,000.0	112.0	888.0
Canada (French)	1,000.0	67.1	932.9
Germany	1,000.0	70.1	929.9
Great Britain	1,000.0	64.9	935.1
Ireland	1,000.0	47.0	953.0
Italy	1,000.0	16.9	983.1
Poland	1,000.0	33.3	966.7
Russia	1,000.0	14.6	985.4
Scandinavia	1,000.0	76.2	923.8
Other Countries	1,000.0	65.1	934.9
Mixed Foreign Parentage . .	1,000.0	73.8	926.2

* Twelfth Census, vol. v. pp. cii-cix.

We find that, in general, a little over 15 per cent. of the private families are on farm homes. Almost one-fourth of the native families are in the country, and still constitute the bulk of our farming population. The English Canadians are the only other class which have more than 10 per cent. in the country. These are largely in the northern tier of States. The Scandinavians, Germans, French Canadians, and British follow in order; and all have over 6 per cent. on farms. The Irish, Austro-Hungarians, and Poles follow with between 3 and 5 per cent.; while the Italians and Russians bring up the rear, with less than 2 per cent. The Germans, and particularly the Scandinavians, have always taken kindly to farming since they began to come to this country; and they have contributed a fair share to this occupation in New England. The only other classes which have been willing to go there have been the English-speaking immigrants. The Irish have always shown a liking for city life. The remainder is composed of the most recent immigrants; and they have, in large part, gone to the cities. The Italians had had a bitter experience with farming in their former home, and were not willing to try it here.* Then these classes did not know our language, and life was pleasanter for them in the large cities. It may be that, when they have learned the language and accumulated some money, they will be willing to take up the deserted farms, which it would seem that the methods of agriculture with which they are acquainted render them peculiarly fitted to successfully manage.

The next question to suggest itself is how much progress the different nationalities have made in paying for their homes either in city or country. Let us first take up farm homes.

* Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902, vol. xix. pp. 970, 971.

TABLE XX.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF FARM HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900 BY NATIONALITY
ON BASE OF 1,000.

	Total.	Owned.			Hired.	Un- known.
		Free.	Encum- bered.	Un- known.		
Total	1,000.0	569.7	294.6	19.9	109.7	6.1
United States or Unknown	1,000.0	610.0	264.8	21.0	98.0	6.2
Austria-Hungary	1,000.0	296.8	579.9	0.0	109.6	13.7
Canada (English)	1,000.0	387.4	431.5	19.3	153.9	7.9
Canada (French)	1,000.0	355.8	416.1	12.6	208.9	6.6
Germany	1,000.0	366.0	489.6	10.2	129.8	4.4
Great Britain	1,000.0	454.0	360.2	14.5	164.3	7.0
Ireland	1,000.0	488.5	381.6	19.7	105.5	4.7
Italy	1,000.0	301.5	366.4	11.5	320.6	0.0
Poland	1,000.0	206.8	603.4	8.4	177.2	4.2
Russia	1,000.0	160.2	685.1	11.0	143.7	0.0
Scandinavia	1,000.0	280.0	513.1	8.3	195.6	3.0
Other Countries	1,000.0	341.5	382.2	19.5	251.7	5.1
Mixed Foreign Parentage	1,000.0	406.5	401.9	15.3	169.5	6.8

The native population own their own homes in about 90 cases in 100, and in over 60 cases they are free and clear. This is, as we should naturally expect, the best showing of any. The Irish have the next largest proportion of homes paid for. They have been coming here in large numbers for more than a half-century, and, although nearly penniless when they arrived, have accumulated considerable property in the mean time. They now own more than 10,000 farm homes in New England. The English, Germans, French, and English Canadians follow in order. None of these, with the exception of the French Canadians and Germans, had the difficulty of language to contend with, and were not, therefore, bound to their fellows in the cities. They own or hire over 20,000 farms. The Scandinavians do not make the good showing we should expect them to. Still, they control over 1,500 farms. Now follow the Austro-Hungarians, Italians, Poles, and Russians. Together they cannot claim 1,000 farms. It would be of great value if we could trace

the ownership of homes back to the census of 1860, in order that we might compare the progress made in ownership by the Irish at that time with that of the Italians at present. Unfortunately, this cannot be done, as the statistics go back no farther than 1890. Since then the Austro-Hungarians, English Canadians, Russians, and Poles in this country have made gains in the proportional number of farm homes owned free; but all other nationalities show a loss. This does not mean that they are not going to the country as much as formerly, but that the farms of which they are proprietors are not entirely paid for. They are either hiring them or buying them before they can pay the whole price. The Russians, Poles, and Austro-Hungarians are not renting farms in New England to any great extent; but they are beginning to buy them by giving a mortgage in part payment. It will be interesting to watch the extent to which these mortgages will be paid during the next decade.

When we come to the proprietorship of other than farm homes, we are confronted with an entirely different set of conditions.

TABLE XXI.

PROPRIETORSHIP OF OTHER THAN FARM HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND IN 1900 BY NATIONALITY ON BASE OF 1,000.

	Total.	Owned.			Hired.	Un-known.
		Free.	Encum-bered.	Un-known.		
Total	1,000.0	185.2	137.8	8.1	637.0	31.9
United States or Unknown	1,000.0	274.1	142.3	11.6	535.7	36.3
Austria-Hungary	1,000.0	43.9	109.8	1.6	815.3	29.4
Canada (English)	1,000.0	104.0	114.3	7.0	740.7	34.0
Canada (French)	1,000.0	67.9	98.3	4.3	801.8	27.7
Germany	1,000.0	123.8	193.3	5.1	653.4	24.4
Great Britain	1,000.0	128.8	137.4	5.3	703.5	25.0
Ireland	1,000.0	151.7	151.9	5.9	663.9	26.6
Italy	1,000.0	38.5	62.8	2.9	855.5	40.3
Poland	1,000.0	19.9	69.7	2.3	864.2	43.9
Russia	1,000.0	15.8	93.3	2.0	861.4	27.5
Scandinavia	1,000.0	54.1	165.5	4.3	748.1	28.0
Other Countries	1,000.0	102.1	109.1	4.5	743.0	41.3
Mixed Foreign Parentage .	1,000.0	103.8	125.9	5.8	735.8	28.7

Here the homes are hired in 63.7 per cent. of the cases. Property in the cities is so valuable that a workingman cannot afford to own his own home. In the small place he may work at his trade and buy a home. In the cities more homes are owned free than encumbered, but the difference is by no means as great as in the country. In nearly 50 per cent. of the cases the native-born own their homes, and in over 27 per cent. they are free. This is the only class in which more are free than encumbered. The Irish have the next largest percentage free, and have entirely paid for more than 33,000 homes. In fact, the number of free and encumbered homes is nearly equal. They still rent over 145,000 homes. The English own free 10,841 homes. The Germans have bought more than 11,000 homes, and have paid for more than 4,500 of them. These three classes have been here the longest, and should naturally own the most. When we consider the penniless condition in which the early Irish came, their progress has been remarkable. The English and French Canadians each own over 5,500 homes free; but the English rent only 39,229 homes, while the French rent 69,194. It is, therefore, evident that the English have made the greater headway. The French Canadians are largely lumbermen or operatives in factories. They are a more migratory element than the English, returning to their homes in Canada when work gets slack. The Scandinavians are the only other class which own more than 1,000 homes free. They have, however, bought, but not paid for, nearly 4,000 homes. The Austro-Hungarians, Russians, Poles, and Italians rent their homes in more than 80 per cent. of the cases. These are the latest immigrants, and are still herded together in the poorest sections of our cities. They have not yet been here long enough to tell what progress they will make. The Russians and Poles intend to stay here, and so have every inducement to buy homes. The Italians return to their home country in much larger numbers; and their ambition is to put aside money, and not to invest it in real

estate. These four groups own at present slightly over 1,000 homes completely paid for. If we include the farm homes, there are still less than 1,500 owned free. When we remember that there are nearly 160,000 of these classes in New England, we get a better idea of their progress. The Irish are less than 390,000, and yet they own free 38,000 homes. There are slightly more than 185,000 from Great Britain here, and yet they have bought and paid for 13,500 homes. The Austro-Hungarians, Poles, Russians, and Italians rent about 33,000 homes; while those from Great Britain rent in the neighborhood of 60,000. The British rent less than twice as many, but have paid for nearly forty times as many. They own, encumbered, about four times as many. These figures give us a fair idea of the progress which has been made by the foreigners in becoming property-holders.

Summary.—The cities which in 1900 had a population of over 25,000 have increased about 400 per cent. since 1850, those from 10,000 to 25,000 over 200 per cent., those from 4,000 to 10,000 over 100 per cent., while the places at present under 4,000 have not held their own during this period.

Since 1860 the total population has increased at a continually accelerated rate.

There was an excess of about 64,000 females in 1900. In the places over 4,000 there were 4 per cent. more females than males, while in the towns under this number there were 5 per cent. more males than females. The excess of females is greatest among the negroes. Then follow in order the native whites of native parents, native-born, foreign-born, and native whites of native parents. In each class, however, there are more females than males.

The large cities have the greatest proportion in the productive age groups from 15 to 65 years. In the country districts are found the largest numbers of the old. This is particularly noticeable among the native-born, and the number of the children of this class in the country is small. The youth of the country are going to the cities on

account of the greater opportunities for employment to be found in them. The cities seem to attract females even more than males.

There are more single and widowed in the large cities and more married in the small places. This is largely due to the expense of maintaining a home in the city, the attractiveness of city life to single men, and the increased opportunities for single women to obtain employment.

The numbers engaged in gainful occupations are greater in the large than the small places. The difference is greater for females than for males. The numbers in domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, and the professions, vary directly with the size of places. Those in manufacture and mechanical pursuits are concentrated in the cities between 25,000 and 100,000, while the numbers in agriculture vary inversely with the size of place.

With all classes of the population the smallest proportion of literates is found in the small places, and increases directly with the size of city.

There are 4.33 persons to the private family in New England. The number is smallest in the country, and increases almost without exception as we approach the larger cities.

The native whites own more homes in both city and country than any other class, followed by the foreign whites, negroes, and Chinese and Japanese. Among the foreign classes the Irish have made the most progress in this respect, followed by the English, Germans, English and French Canadians. The Austro-Hungarians, Russians, Poles, and Italians have acquired but little property as yet.